FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1842. [NO. 1299.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,

Consisting of superfine Broad-cloths and Cassimeres, Printed Lawns, French and American Prints, Linen and figured Silks and Satins, plain and figured Challis, brown and bleached Domestics, Apron Checks, Cotton and Silk Hose, Nankins, Florence and Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Silk and Fur do., 1000 pair Shoes, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' superior Slippers, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line; all of which are now of late and very select prices. The public will find it advantageous to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

April 19, 1842. 98 4wpd.

WILLIAM E. FREEMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

HAS returned to this place, and may be found during his stay at Mrs. Smith's Hotel at all times, except when professionally engaged. His charges shall be according to the times, moderate and liberal.

N.B. He has abandoned the use of the key in operating entirely, and uses the Patent Forceps in extracting, which are much better, and free from pain.

April 16, 1842. 98 3w

TO UNDERTAKERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of June next, for substituting a *Mastic Cornice* for the shingle roofs on the East and West Buildings of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. The edifices are 160 feet long by 40 feet wide. The length of the rafters is about 25 feet.

The undertaker must supply all the requisite materials of the best quality, and execute the work in the best manner. The price of the covering per superficial foot proposed to be used, whether tin, zinc, a composition of iron, and of the work, may be stated separately.

Communications in relation to this subject may be addressed post paid, either to the President of the University at Chapel Hill, or to Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Raleigh.

April 15, 1842. 98 3w

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL $30,000!!!

$25,000! 12,500! 50 prizes of 1,200!

Drawn Nos. in open Package of 26 Tickets.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 5 for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 21st, 1842.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of		$30,000
1 Splendid Prize of		25,000
1 ditto	of	12,500

1 Prize of	$9,000	2 Prizes of	$1,250
1 Prize of	6,000	50 Prizes of	1,200
1 Prize of	4,000	10 Prizes of	600
1 Prize of	3,000	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,500	50 Prizes of	400
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

39,305 Prizes—39,711 Blanks, or about a *Prize to a Blank!*

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

☞ The price of a Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tickets in the above Splendid Lottery is only $130; a Certificate of 26 Halves only $65; a Certificate of 26 Quarters only $32 50, and a Certificate of 26 Eighths only $16 25; and a Certificate of a Package may draw the five highest Prizes.

Another Brilliant Lottery.

3 CAPITALS OF $25,000!

50 PRIZES OF $1,000!

NEW JERSEY LOTTERY,

Class D for 1842, to be drawn at Jersey City, on Thursday, 26th May, 1842.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

3 Splendid Prizes of			$25,000
1 Prize of			10,000
1 Prize of			5,000
1 Prize of			2,477
50 Prizes of			1,000
50 Prizes of	$200	65 Prizes of	$200
50 Prizes of	150	65 Prizes of	150
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets. Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

☞ The price of a Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tickets in the above Splendid Lottery is only $130; a Certificate of 26 Halves only $65; a Certificate of 26 Quarters only $32 50, and a Certificate of a Package may draw the four highest Prizes.

☞ Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each Drawing is over, an account of it will be sent to all who order from us.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & Co. *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

April 25, 1842. 98 5tpd

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1842.

NOTICE.

I HAVE one House and two well broke Mules, one of the three I wish to sell. Any person wanting to buy, will please call and see them. I will take in payment Corn, Hay, Fodder, or Cash.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

April 16 1842. 98 2w

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, April 13, 1842.

JOEL LUCAS of Montgomery County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Joel Lucas be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, April 2, 1842.

DANIEL UNDERWOOD of Sampson County having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Daniel Underwood be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, April 2, 1842.

WILLIAM VANN of Sampson County, having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said William Vann be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell Four NEGROES, consisting of 1 woman 2 girls and one boy, belonging to the estate of James Gaddie, dec'd. They will be sold at his late residence, nine miles from Fayetteville, on Monday the 16th of May next. Terms six months, notes with approved security.

WM. GILLIES, *Administrator.*

April 9, 1842. 97 5wpd

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5 1842. 96 3t

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
150 bags fine COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 95tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Hudson's & German Steel Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wood and Palm Leaf do.

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Cor. of Bay ground.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOGASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1842:—

A.—Hannah Armstrong, John C. Averett, Martha Anderson, W. T. Armstrong, Mathew Avery, Delilah Ayer.

B.—John Buie, Daniel Bain, Arch'd Black, Jno. Butler, Cader Bryant, H. Pate, Joseph Bynum, Barbara Buie, Duncan Buie, Sen., Jane Buie.

C.—James Carroll, William Callis, Daniel Coor, William Corbin, J. Cornish & Co., Hardwell Coleman, Angus Campbell.

D.—Calvin DeLano, P. Dailey.

E.—Jonathan Evans, Jun., Daniel Evans, Jun.

G.—David H. Grove, Jane B. Graddy, Simpson Gooding, Daniel Galbreath, Jonathan Gove, Mary Gillis.

H.—Joel Horn, Margaret Harvey, John E. Hall, Henry G. Hall, Mrs. Holder.

J.—Griffin S. James, Levi Jones, Maria Johnson, Ann Maria Johnson, Mary Jones, Abner H. Jones, Nathan Jones.

L.—Austin Laurence.

M.—Malcom Monroe, William Mitchell, John Murphy, John B. Murphy, Allen Moore, Thomas J. Middleton, John or Wm. Adler.

Mc.—John McKinnon, Alex'r McAllister, Angus McGill, Mary McLellan, Daniel McDuffie, D. A. McPhail, James McKethan, Elizabeth McDiarmid, Mary McDuffie, John McLeod, Daniel McDonald, Neil McDonald.

N.—Brian Nelson, Augustus Norton.

P.—Eliza Perry, Malcom Purcell, Elizabeth Potter, Eliza W. Potter, Otis J. Preston, John J. Phillips, Ellen Powers, Erasmus A. Powe.

R.—John Ryburn, Sam'l N. Richardson.

S.—Isaac Sutherin, John Smith, A. E. Smith, Mrs. Simpson, Sally F. Shaw, James Stewart, Sarah Sims, Isaac Scott, Neill Stewart, Amos Simpson, Dugald Stewart, John M. Smith, Mary Smith, Levi Stucklin.

W.—Silon Williford, Barsilla A. Ward, Nathan Wheat, Robert White, Eli S. West, Sarah White, Jonathan Whaley.

97] JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Children's Toy Books.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH

(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

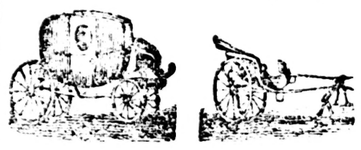
Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 89 6mpd



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Paroneches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Cham Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they find any bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c. Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8vo, a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lalarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 4.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

BLANK NOTICES, to be issued by the Solicitor of the Petitioner, to the creditors, to show cause why the Petitioner should not receive his discharge and certificate.

And Blank Forms of Petition for discharge and certificate.

Price, as other Blanks, 75 cents a Quire, for sale at the Book Store, Fayetteville.

Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office, for the Author, "A Brief Explanation of the Revelation of St. John," by an American Citizen. 160 pages, price $1.

For sale at the Book store of

E. J. HALE.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first-rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

The Wife.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart; the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen; the untidy dress and cheerless home; the forbiding scowl and deserted hearth; these and nameless neglects—without a crime among them—have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that sad sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promise she then so kindly gave; and though she may be the injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten, not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past—and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of man will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss—loved, loving, and content—the source of comfort, and the spring of joy.

Chamber's London Journal.

A Pentagonal Duel.—In our late London papers we find an immensely and outrageously absurd correspondence, smelling of powder and ball, but so hopelessly involved and betwisted that no fight had been got out of it, that we despair of being able to give a clear account of the *causa belli* between the parties. It seems that a Mr. Symons had taken offence at something said about him by one Sir William Wraxall, and sent a hostile message by a certain Mr. Ley, to which Sir William was reported by Mr. Ley to have given an improper answer; Sir William denied the impropriety, and sent a Mr. Borthwick to Mr. Ley with a challenge, which Mr. Ley refused to accept, on the ground of Sir William's misconduct to Mr. Symons; publications ensued by one Mr. Robertson, Ley's friend, which Borthwick propounced false, and thereupon challenged Robertson, who declined the honor for certain reasons which do not very distinctly appear. A whole shower of notes and memoranda followed, in which the parties gave each other the lie all round, but which did little or nothing toward unravelling the tangled skein of their embroilment; and at the date of the last advices the matter stood thus: Symons wanted to fight Wraxall, Wraxall wanted to fight Ley, Ley wanted to fight Borthwick, Borthwick wanted to fight Robertson, and Robertson did not want to fight at all, while neither of the other four had any desire to fight the particular gentleman asking the favor at his hands. The London papers, which ridicule the absurdity of the whole affair, suggest that a pentagonal fight be got up, the parties being stationed in a five-sided figure, and every man taking a crack at his right hand neighbor.—*N. Y. Com.*

The Dead Mare.—A ludicrous circumstance occurred a short time since in a small city in the Provinces, not five hundred miles from Boston. One of the lately manufactured Aldermen (a native of the Emerald Isle) had just imported a superior mare, a noble animal, which, "after a short but severe illness, died." The servant rushed in to apprize the lady of his master's loss, in the following words: "Marm, the mare's dead." "The mayor's dead! God rest his soul," replied Mrs. K.; "then Mr. K. or Mr. L. will be mayor now." Pat, who stood in amazement, exclaimed, "It isn't the man mayor I mean, at all, but the horse mare." We are able to add that Mrs. K. has since arrived at the summit of her ambition, i. e. Lady Mayoress

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, April 5, 1842.

Mr. CHERRY, of Bertie, said that there was one gentleman in that Hall, whose opinions, as well from his peculiar position, as from the deservedly high reputation which he had in the country, were entitled to the very greatest respect. And he knew that this Convention were extremely anxious to hear him on the present occasion. He hoped therefore, that Mr. Badger, late Secretary of the Navy, the gentleman to whom he alluded, would not refuse to gratify his friends in this matter.

This call was seconded by the most unequivocal marks of approbation, which having subsided,

Mr. BADGER rose and remarked, that he could not resist the very flattering call which had been made upon him, to say something on the subject of the Report and Resolutions under consideration. Under ordinary circumstances, it might be deemed impertinent to make *any* allusion to himself, but occupying the peculiar position referred to by his friend from Bertie, he felt assured the Convention would not attribute to egotism a slight deviation by him, from a rule, the propriety of which, in general, none more readily acknowledged than himself.

It was known to all that he had been requested by Gen. Harrison to accept an appointment as a member of his Cabinet. It was well known to his immediate friends, who understood his motives, that he yielded his own personal wishes to the opinions of those he felt bound to consult. He went into the public service with extreme reluctance, and so far as he might be permitted to be a judge in his own case, entertaining no views inconsistent with true devotion to the country. We all know, continued Mr. B. that the eyes of the whole American People were turned to Harrison, with perfect confidence that every faculty he possessed would be exerted for the good of the country; and he believed as truly, as he did in his existence, that he *would* have administered the Government according to the great principles that had received the sanction of his fellow-citizens. Not like an Eastern Sultan, born to rule, who, by the right of succession, claims the mastery over his fellow-creatures; but, as the Representative of a free constitutional Republic, chosen by the voluntary suffrages of his fellow-citizens to administer the Government they, themselves, had constructed, on the principles they, themselves, had declared. Therefore, it was, that Harrison, before his election, and afterwards in his Inaugural Address, took occasion distinctly to announce that his powers should never be used to disappoint the known wishes or counteract the deliberate opinions of those over whom he presided, and that the Government should be restored to its original health and vigor, so far as it could be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in his hands.

Was there, Sir, a member of the Whig party, who did not look with confident hope and expectation, to that session of Congress, called by Harrison! Who did not anticipate a complete and satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties, caused by fraud or mismanagement? Every countenance was bright with anticipation, and every bosom beat high with the hope of deliverance. But in the councils of Heaven, another result was prepared. The good Harrison was taken away. All can bear witness to the pang which our hearts felt, when the melancholy tidings reached us. And it was not confined to the Whig party alone; for many a good man, who had differed from him in political opinions, severely felt the blow; some expressed indifference at the event, and a few so far forgot themselves, as to indulge in exultation. He hazarded nothing in saying, that no dispensation of Providence, since the death of Washington, had produced throughout the whole land so general a conviction, that we had cause for sorrow, and the anticipation of evil. Still we could not but hope. The gentleman, on whom by constitutional provision, the duties of President devolved, as his friend from Bertie remarked, had been nominated and elected as a Whig, and where votes were to be got by the declaration, was "every inch a Whig." How could it be supposed he would prove faithless, and forget all the obligations imposed upon him by the circumstances of his election, heightened by a solemn sense of his Providential interposition? How cruelly all our hopes were disappointed, is known but too well.—Nothing which the ingenuity of man could devise, deeply anxious as the Whig Cabinet and the Whig Congress were on the subject, was able to satisfy the impracticable notions of Mr. Tyler. The Extra Session closed in gloom and despondency. And he must be here permitted to say, that he then regretted deeply, that our Whig friends in Congress did not take up at once and pass the bill to establish a Fiscal Bank, recommended by Mr. Ewing, the then Secretary of the Treasury. As a matter of policy, he thought, in this instance, the Whigs had acted injudiciously; though subsequent developments, he confessed, had produced a strong impression that even *this* bill would not have received his *official* approbation.

Congress adjourned. The Whig members issued an Address to the People of the United States, detailing the causes why nothing effectual had been done for public relief, and describing matters as they actually existed. To every word, contained in that Manifesto, Mr. B. said he heartily subscribed. Immediately after this proceeding, several elections took place, and the Whigs were defeated. What was the inference? Did it manifest any diminution of Whig strength? Did it prove that the Whigs were less able, or less willing than before to carry out their principles? Let us examine. In Maine, for instance, the election took place immediately after the Veto. There, as elsewhere, the people were suffering from all the effects of a disordered currency—this Bank Bill was looked to by them as a great measure of relief—and, at the very moment when they expected its adoption, they are informed that it has been destroyed by one they supposed a friend. And without opportunity for consideration, or time to rally from the effects of such a blow, they are forced into an election. Did they go over to the enemy? No, Sir, they remained at home, and permitted the election to go by default; and, though not excusable for this result—for no man is excusable for inaction, when the great interests of his country are at stake—yet the circumstances offer a satisfactory solution of the causes of defeat, there and elsewhere. Such being the state of things—with one at the head of the Government, who has now thrown off all disguise—who no longer claims to be a Whig, either in principle, practice or name—and from whom we have now just reason to expect an *active* agency against Whig success—what ought the great Whig party to do? As the eloquent gentleman last up (Mr. Cherry) had said—this is no time for uncertainty or indecision. What was ever gained by it by honest men, united for just purposes? In 1836, the Whigs were defeated for the Presidency, and why? Because, they were split up into fragments, sustaining one candidate in one State, and a different one in another, and by thus dividing their strength, as might have been expected, were baffled and beaten. But, when Harrison was nominated at Harrisburg, every man laid aside his personal predilections, buried minor differences of opinion, inscribed his name upon the Whig banner, and unfurling it to the breeze, invoked the people to rally and drive the spoilers from their prey. The people of the United States gathered under that glorious banner, and in 1840, achieved a victory, which astonished themselves. And so it will always be; for never was there a greater mistake than this idea of waiting the tide of events. While timidity is carefully calculating the chances of failure, boldness moves forward and conquers success. We are not like men setting sail on the high seas; delaying for a propitious wind. The mariner *must* wait; but what events wait we for? If our minds are fully made up, in the name of common sense, and of the disastrous results of our former short-sighted and weak policy, and in view of our glorious success before, let us proceed to act, and that promptly. Why should we wait? Do we expect that our Loco Foco friends will come to our support? Or will they wait too, and relax their vigilance, and say—"They sleep—let us not engage *in a contest against sleeping men.*" Experience has shown us, that *they* are ever active—incessantly engaged by night and by day, not only on the great theatre of public action, but in the little circles of neighborhood association, and even in the private intercourse of life, where the kindlier feelings of our nature should alone be cultivated.

Under all the circumstances of the case, then it is idle to talk of delay. Action is dictated by every consideration of policy and duty. No wise man should hesitate for a moment. If then, we are to act, and at once, what ought we to do? The Report recommends the nomination of a Whig Candidate for the Presidency. Who shall that candidate be? To this question, if asked in any assembly of Whigs in North Carolina, there will be but one response. Not one man can be found, who will not answer—Henry Clay, of Kentucky. No Sir, not Henry Clay, of Kentucky—nor Henry Clay, of Virginia—he was not born, nor does he live for any portion of this wide spread continent—his patriotic affections, enlarged and elevated beyond every low and narrow, sectional prejudice, are wide as the whole country, embrace all its parts, and are given up with intense devotion to the prosperity and happiness of the entire Union—when we contemplate such a man, we think not where he was born, or where he lives, but regardless alike of his nativity and his residence, instinctively hail him as Henry Clay of the United States. True, he has been assailed—no man acting such a part as he has on the theatre of his country, would escape the restless detraction which always follows eminent men. But he has outlived, and lived down all the aspersions to which either ignorance or prejudice has given birth. His own prejudices, said Mr. B. once believed him capable of the only act of *political baseness* ever charged upon him amid the multiplied calumnies with which he had been pursued—a charge originated by an atrocious conspiracy, scarcely paralleled in the annals of politics, and now, happily for the country, for the cause of truth and patriotism, dispelled, disproved and by all ingenuous minds, thoroughly disbelieved; and, his elevation to the Presidency is due to him, if for no other reason, as the only adequate reparation for the most cruel wrongs ever inflicted upon a distinguished public benefactor. If *Oliver Cromwell's* rule, to "judge of the future from the past," be as certain now in its results, as it was in his day, no uneasiness need be felt by the Whigs, in taking Mr. Clay for their candidate. True, as a public man, he has his faults. What man has not? But his faults are those which belong to a manly, open and impetuous temper, which, though it sometimes runs into excess, instinctively spurns alliance with everything insidious, skulking, or in the least akin to hypocrisy or corruption. If *such* a man cannot be trusted, in whom can confidence be placed?

Some may say, continued Mr. B. that though action at this time, may be *proper*, yet it will not come with propriety from the Whigs of North-Carolina. Or, in other words, that as we have been, at times, heretofore *led*, we should now await the movement of our neighbors, and put under their guardianship, what they have been pleased to think the infant, half-idiot State of North Carolina. What Sir, shall the good sense of the Old North State submit to take its direction from the visionary, yet mischievous abstractions of Virginia, or the disorganizing, anti-social, Union-destroying metaphysics of our Southern neighbor? Is this a position worthy of ourselves, or our sires? Sir, said Mr. B. we should *lead* on this occasion, and have in my judgment, the qualities that entitle us to the distinction. It is no *new* thing with our people to *give a lead* to the rest of the Union. During the year immediately preceding the glorious Revolution of 1776, when doubt and uncertainty were spread over the States—when even wise and good men were endeavoring to conciliate our unnatural mother across the water—at that day, a few, determined Patriots of North-Carolina, on their own responsibility, and without consulting the opinions, or engaging the support of others, impelled by their sense of Tyranny, and their determination to be free, boldly declared their separation from the mother-country—an act never surpassed for its fearless and indomitable spirit, in the whole history of resistance to oppression. We then *led* at Mecklenburg, and raised the Standard of Liberty to the whole people of the United States. And the Declaration, put forth by our forefathers more than twelve months afterwards, by which they assumed their equal stand among the nations of the earth, was but the *echo* of the Continent to that shout of Independence which had been raised in North-Carolina.

Sir, said Mr. B. is this the only instance in which we have *led*? The eventful crisis of 1840, was second only to that of 1776. The object of the *one* was to free us from foreign tyranny, and enable us to act independently of external control; that of the *other*, was to deliver us from domestic oppressors who, maintaining the *form* of a Republican Government, were doing every thing in their power to change the *spirit* of our Institutions, and to obstruct the general welfare. In that crisis, who was it that *led*? The people of North Carolina. The gentleman from Bertie, as he had stated, pledged North Carolina at Harrisburg to the support of Harrison and Tyler, and his fellow-citizens gallantly responded to the call, and whilst *following* him, they *led* others. In Congress, great dissatisfaction was felt when intelligence reached there, of the result of the Harrisburg Convention. The Members from North Carolina, though greatly disappointed at the defeat of Mr. Clay, were the first to take the nomination of Harrison heartily up, and fling his banner to the breeze. Had the Old North State faltered—had her sons been dispirited or lukewarm, it is scarce too much to say, that Harrison would not have received his just reward. *Her* example exerted a moral influence on the Union, which settled the contest.

It is not only proper, sir, continued Mr. B. that North Carolina should speak out on this subject, but it is her *peculiar* province to do so. Let her voice proclaim the name of Henry Clay, and throughout this wide Republic, from the Atlantic to its most Western border, a responsive shout will be heard, swelling louder and louder, until at our glorious success, it shall reach the loftiest peal of triumph, and grateful joy!

Another most important matter remains, on which, said Mr. B. I wish to say a word. Action and energy are indispensable agents to success in political contests. Unless we imitate the conduct of the weak and wicked man, who is in possession of a principle he never illustrates, we *must* act, and in concert. Does the Convention approve the plan mentioned in the Report? It recommends the appointment of Committees of Vigilance in each county, to be composed of members representing each Election precinct or local subdivision of the County—the members in each precinct, to be specially charged with that locality—and the various subdivisions, when united, to form one grand County Committee. Some such plan is absolutely indispensable to entire and complete success. Let us recollect against whom we have to contend. The incessant activity of our opponents is well known and almost proverbial; there is no point too obscure or forbidding, to be visited by a Loco Foco electioneerer. Reams of falsehood—aye, sir, Reams upon Reams—are printed and circulated for the purpose of impressing upon the people their dangerous doctrines. We must be united to counteract these efforts. We must give to the people correct information. We must encourage and enlarge the circulation of Whig Newspapers, and Mr. B. alluded particularly to a gallant little paper, printed at Washington City, under the eyes of the President, called the "TRUE WHIG," as a valuable medium for the dissemination of truth. Its very name, said he, is a cordial to the feelings of a Whig—it contains *multum in parvo*—and the little it contains, is sound and true, and calculated to produce the most beneficial results. It has another recommendation—it is very cheap—only *One dollar* per annum. There is no Whig so poor, but that he can afford to pay this sum for a paper, and none, he hoped, so parsimonious, as to refuse to do it. But there were other modes of co-operation

which should not be overlooked. Let the good people be visited at their homes, and the nature and value of Whig principles be explained and enforced; and let no exertions be spared to correct public sentiment where it may be erroneous and unsound.

Have we, then, continued Mr. B. no sufficient motives of action, or rather, what excuse can we give for silence and inactivity? Have *our* principles changed, or those of *our opponents improved*? The only alteration in Locofoco policy, of which he had heard, was their having adopted to a portion of the Union, the doctrine of *Repudiation*—by which one State, finding it inconvenient to pay its debts, cuts them out, and begins anew. If it be true, then, that *we* have not changed, and that *our opponents* are not changed, why stand we idle? Is it because our distinguished Statesman, *John Tyler*, happens to differ from us? Washington, and other great Sages of the Revolution, may have concurred in the policy of a particular measure, and shall *we* doubt, because *John Tyler's* conscience will not let him sanction what they approved? What Whig would not be ashamed to avow this as a reason for his apathy? Who is *John Tyler*, and what are *his* opinions, that they should be regarded as the *fiat* of fate? If the principles we advocate constitute the issue, is there any reason, why we should despair of success? Shall we not be ashamed to say that in 1840, Jackson and Harrison and opposed by Van Buren and Locofocism, who had *no* principles, we yet achieved such a victory, as gave a renown that can never die—but, now dismayed at the awful front of Mr. *Tyler*, having the true flavor of command! Is he an Alexander, at whose shout whole armies live, confused and dismayed? True, he has been styled the Washington and Napoleon of the day, an union of transcendent qualities to fit some person, which no country can conceive. But as the resemblance is nothing, but the *most doubtful* circumstance of filling the President's chair, so, for this office for the country, he possesses none of those qualities which rendered the ambition of Napoleon dangerous to the world.

There is then, continued Mr. B. every motive for union, every reason for confidence. Our country is still dear to us—it is still our desire to perpetuate, not only the form of our Constitution, but its essence—to put down forever, false principles in the administration of public affairs—to make the spirit and body of our Government correspond. All this we wish to accomplish—but if we permit the present session to pass away unimproved, how can we expect from a benignant Providence another opportunity? Nothing is wanting to ensure success but action—prompt, united, energetic action. I call on you then, Mr. President, said Mr. Badger, and on each member of this Convention, to bear home with him a deep conviction of this truth, and let it be manifested by his conduct. The period is propitious—yes, sir, in my judgment, it is the very period. And should the Convention adopt the report and Resolutions, nothing more will be necessary to ensure success, except (if I may use a common, but very expressive phrase) that we give a *long* pull, a *strong* pull, and above all a *pull together*.

When Mr. Badger had concluded, the gentleman appearing desirous to speak—

Mr. Chas. R. Eaton of Granville, said, that there was a gentleman in that Convention, the charms of whose eloquence had often delighted his friends, when boldly advocating the doctrines of the Whig party. No doubt the Convention would be greatly gratified to hear his voice on that floor, and he trusted that his friend would not disappoint them. He concluded by Col. William L. Long of Halifax.

Mr. Long, being loudly called on from all parts of the Hall, rose and said, that it would give him great pleasure to comply with any wish of that Convention, but he could not think of discussing the exquisite sensations of pleasure, excited by the masterly eloquence of the gentleman from Wake. He felt himself, and such, doubtless, was the situation of others, the want of a little breathing time, to recover from the effects of that enchantment by which their faculties were spellbound. But it was the pleasure of the Convention, to hear any thing he had to say, it it would adjourn until 5 o'clock, and God would give him health and strength, he would endeavor, as his friend from Bertie (Mr. Cherry) once said, to bring himself up to the speaking point."

Mr. Badger said, that the Convention would, no doubt, do many things more difficult than adjourning, to entitle them to the pleasure of hearing the gentleman from Halifax. But suggested that, before doing so, the question should be taken on the adoption of the Report and Resolutions. And he moved, while up, that the Resolution nominating Gov. Morehead, should be first acted on.

The Resolution was accordingly read as follows, viz:—

Resolved, That the whole official conduct of JOHN M. MOREHEAD, in his present exalted station, meets the hearty approval of this Convention, and that the Whig party of the State, relying with confidence upon his integrity, intelligence, impartiality, diligence and economy in administering the affairs of the State, do with one heart and one voice desire his re-election; and, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, do cheerfully nominate him for re-election in August next.

And although this Convention are sensible of the objections which lie against a canvass of the State by an official personage like the Governor, and cannot, as a general practice, recommend or approve the same, yet considering the efforts now making by the Loco Foco Candidate for that office, as well as by others of the party, by artifice and misrepresentation, to delude the good people of North Carolina into the support of that candidate for Governor, and to prejudice with them the Whig cause and Whig principles, this Convention deem the present an occasion, on which all objections against the practice should yield to the welfare of the people, that supreme law of patriotic minds, and, therefore,

Resolved, That Governor Morehead ought in the judgment of this Convention, and he is hereby respectfully desired to meet and address his fellow-citizens, when and where he shall deem it necessary, in order to prevent the success of those efforts, and to promote the cause of truth and sound political principles.

The question being put by the Chair—"Shall this Resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative, as if with the voice of one man.

Mr. Manly then moved that a Committee of two persons be appointed by the Chair, to wait on Gov. Morehead, and inform him of his nomination.

The motion prevailing, Dr. Wilkins, of Stokes, and Dr. Charles Skinner, of Warren, were accordingly appointed. The Committee, after being absent a short time, returned and reported to the Convention, that Gov. Morehead would appear in person before that body, and respond to the nomination which had been made.

Accordingly, soon after, the Governor entered, escorted by the Committee, and took his seat. The Resolution, adopted by the Convention, having been read,

Gov. Morehead rose, and as soon as the enthusiastic cheers, with which he was greeted, had subsided, spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President—I should be wanting in candor to myself, were I to say that the Resolution just read is unexpected to me. I could not feel Sir, that I was an indifferent spectator of the proceedings of my fellow-citizens throughout the State, in the numerous primary meetings which have been held for the purpose of appointing Delegates to this Convention. But a few short weeks have passed, since our opponents held a similar meeting in this place, and I was denounced as having done nothing to meet the approbation of the people. And I did therefore look, Sir, with interest and anxiety, to see what verdict the great body of my fellow-citizens would pass upon me. At every meeting, Sir, since held, my conduct as Executive of the State, has been cordially approved, and the judgment of these meetings, I am proud to perceive from the Resolution just read, is endorsed by this highly respectable body.

"When Sir, I entered upon the duties of my Office, as Governor of North-Carolina, it was with a determination to *deserve* the confidence of the whole people; and so far as I had the ability to do so, my conduct has been rigidly shaped to produce that result. From that desk Sir, (pointing to the President's seat) when I took the oaths of office, I declared my intention to be the Governor of the *State*, of the *whole State*, and not of a *Party*; and I have not only endeavored to act up to that declaration, but think I have done so. And, notwithstanding the harshness with which I have been denounced, I am still recalled to be the Governor of the State, and not of a Party. It is true, that the position, in which I am now placed, may compel me, of necessity, to mingle in the party politics of the day—I cannot be the candidate of a party, and not show some party feeling—but such feelings shall never enter into the discharge of *my official* duties.

"It would, Mr. President, be extremely gratifying to *me*, if canvassing the State could be dispensed with, and I am pleased to find that the Convention deprecate in their Resolution, *as a general rule*, the example of an incumbent of the Executive Chair conducting the canvass in person. But, Sir, I am also gratified to perceive, by the terms of the Resolution, that while the example is deprecated, the Whig party have no idea of chaining down their candidate, while hosts of writers, belonging to the Opposition, are poisoning the public mind, and even their Candidate is traversing the State, engaged in the same work. The people of old North Carolina go for fair play Sir; they will never consent, that in a contest of this kind, one man shall hold my feet, another my hands, and a third stand by *gouging* all the time! No, Sir; but when such foul play is shown, they will come to the rescue.

"Sir, after the manifestation of confidence which I have received at the hands of the Whigs, as well in primary meetings, as from this Convention, I should not deserve the name of *a true Whig*, if I did not cheerfully accept the nomination. When, in 1840, the banner was committed to my hands, bearing the glorious name of *Harrison*, and those of *Tyler* and *Morehead*, and when Sir, the flag was run up to the last gaff, I took especial care it should never be lowered until victory had crowned our efforts. But Sir, a shadow has passed over the flag of our prosperity, and the most brilliant name on it has been erased. In its place is left the shadow of Abstraction—I should rather say of *distraction*; but if my own humble name be the only one which shall be found emblazoned on its folds hereafter, I will again bear it aloft in triumph from ocean wave to mountain top. No man deserves the name of a Whig, who suffers himself to despond.—Though death has stricken down our glorious old Chief, and his substitute has deserted our colours, we should never despair. Our Revolutionary fathers waged a seven years' war to accomplish American Independence, and they would have fought seven times seven years, before they would have given up the Ship. And shall we, their degenerate sons, feel that the measure of our glory is full, because we are called on to labour *two* short campaigns. If Sir, there is to be found such a being as a *wavering* Whig, (though I have never seen or heard of one,) I would address him in the language of Bruce to his Soldiers—

> Who can be a traitor knave?
> Who can fill a coward's grave?
> Who so base, as be a slave?
> Traitor! Coward! turn and flee.

"Sir, there is no mistake about North-Carolina, or her political position. I predicted the success of the Whigs in 1840 and I predict a still more brilliant victory in 1842. I was no false Prophet *then*—I shall not, I am confident, prove one *now*. We have resolved again to deliver our country; but it, by any possibility, we fail then we shall have only ourselves to blame. We have a decided majority in the State, and our good old mother expects every Whig to do his duty!

After a few moments, the Governor left the Hall, when

Mr. *Binns* moved that the vote be now taken separately on the residue of the Resolutions, and the Preamble. The vote was accordingly so taken, when the whole were *unanimously* adopted.

Dr. *Smith*, of Orange, rose for information. He wished to inquire whether any mode had been thought of by the Committee, by which Mr. *Clay* was to be informed of his nomination. If he should see the result of the deliberations of this Convention, announced in the *Register* or *Intelligencer*, he would not feel himself called on to respond. He merely rose to make this inquiry.

Mr. *Barringer* said, that the Committee had not lost sight of this question, but had concluded, on the whole, that it was better no communication should be sent to Mr. Clay, as it would impose on him the necessity of either accepting or declining the nomination, coming from a single State of the Union. We intend, said Mr. B. to give him the first *official* information in August next, and thenceforward, other and additional tidings of a gratifying nature.

The conversation here dropped.

The President then read a communication from Gov. Morehead and Lady, inviting the Convention in a body, to attend a Levee at the Government House, on that evening, upon which communication, Mr. Badger said, it was scarcely necessary he presumed, to take the sense of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock, this afternoon.

TUESDAY, April 5, 1842.

The President, having taken the Chair, on motion of Mr. Eaton, of Granville, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Long, of Halifax, being now loudly called on to redeem the pledge made this morning, he rose and spoke.

[Col. Long's eloquent speech is reported at length in the Register, occupying three columns of that paper. Anxious to give the closing proceedings of the Convention, we are compelled for want of room to defer it.]—*Observer*.

Several gentlemen were now loudly called on to address the Convention, but none of them being present,

Gen. Patterson rose and said, that he wished to offer a Resolution to the Convention, embodying a just tribute to deserved merit—a Resolution which, he felt confident, would be responded to with hearty zeal by every member of that body. The Resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the patriotic course pursued by the retiring Members of the late Cabinet, in relinquishing the important offices held by them, so soon as they discovered that they could no longer retain their stations either with honor to themselves or usefulness to the country: And, that the distinguished reputation acquired by our esteemed fellow-citizen, George E. Badger, during the brief period of his services as Secretary of the Navy, has but enchanced him more and more to the people of North Carolina, and has secured to himself a renown as imperishable as the Naval History of his country.

The Resolution was *unanimously* adopted.

On motion of Paul C. Cameron, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Central Committee, to represent the Whig party of the State, to consist of Twenty-one persons, be now appointed by the President.

After some consultation, the President announced the following

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Charles Manly,	Thomas Hicks,
John Ligon,	Richard Hines,
E. B. Freeman,	John W. Harris,
Willie J. Fuller,	G. W. Haywood,
George E. Badger,	H. W. Montague,
A. J. Foster,	Thos. J. Lemay,
Weston R. Gales,	Johnston Busbee,
Henry W. Miller,	R. W. Haywood,
Stephen Stevenson,	James Litchford,
John H. Bryan,	Alfred Jones.
S. F. Patterson,	

Mr. J. Collinson Burgwyn laid a Resolution on the Secretary's Table, which, he said, he would call up at the proper time.

Here calls were made on various gentlemen for Speeches, but no one rising.

Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, said he was all the way from the Swamps, and did'nt get to Raleigh very often; but he had heard a good deal to-day, about a certain Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and he understood that there was in the House, a gentleman from that part of the country, one Mr. Barringer, he believed they called him, and he wanted to hear some news from that quarter.

Mr. BARRINGER, thus appealed to, rose, but with evident reluctance, and remarked that he had not the remotest idea of saying a word in the Convention, and of course, was wholly unprepared. But, said Mr. B., I never have, in my whole life, refused to answer to a Whig call, nor will I now. I feel under obligations to my friend from Bertie, and to the Convention, for the compliment implied by the call, but now that I am up, what shall I say? There is nothing left me to talk about. The Whigs, I hope Sir, are all well informed as to the principles of our faith, and alive to the importancee of earnestly enforcing them. There are some things, however, which have been done here this day, that are legitimate subjects of hearty congratulation to us all.—Yes, Sir, the proud stand we have here assumed as the Representatives of the Old North State—so much like that taken in Mecklenburg county in 1775, and so eloquently referred to on this floor—a stand which has made our people memorable from that time to this—is an event on which I may be allowed to congratulate every true Whig. Sir, who talks of despondency? There may have been a smothered indignation in our bosoms, when we had a right to expect better things; but there has been no despondency, for, as is well remarked in the Report adopted with such unanimity here to-day, Whigs are forbidden, by their very principles, to despair. He would not denounce John Tyler, but would only say that whatever hopes may have been hitherto entertained of his aiding in the advance of Whig principles are now all dissipated. They had, this day, torn down his tattered flag, and no longer looked upon his Administration as a Whig Administration, or held themselves responsible for his acts. We have run up in its place, said Mr. B., the *white* flag of HENRY CLAY—that man who has rendered more service to his country, and received less in return, than any American living. Yes, Sir, during the last war his trumpet-tongued eloquence was worth more than a thousand guns to the cause of freedom. He it was, too, as had been truly said by the gentleman from Bertie, who settled the Missouri and Tariff Questions, when the Union was shaken to its centre. Under his banner we cannot but fight successfully, and he was proud, indeed, that the Old North State had been the first to "fling it to the wild winds free." We gave, in 1840, the first staggering blow to Loco Focoism. Yes, Sir, whatever may be said by those who affect to *look down* upon North Carolina, it was the moral influence which her example exerted, that secured the election of Harrison. Our August Election turned back the tide of Van Buren successes, carried dismay into *their* camp, and confidence into *ours*. The Whigs are as strong now, as they were then. Our arms may have become a little rusty, but from this day forward, they will become brighter and brighter, until our flag waves in triumph over the Capitol of the Union.

I must congratulate you also, Mr. President, continued Mr. B., upon the glorious turn-out at this Convention. You know, Sir, how busy a time it is with the Farmers of the country, and that it is the most unpropitious season of the year for them to leave their homes. And I must congratulate you, too, upon the unparalleled harmony which has attended all our deliberations. It does not become me, Sir, perhaps, to contrast *our* union with the *discord* of the late Loco Foco Convention, the proceedings of which I witnessed, and I will not; but I cannot restrain an expression of gratification at the undivided front we have presented on every question. We must go on conquering and to conquer. Yes, Sir, just so sure as blossoms come in the Spring, just so sure will be our victory in August next.

I may congratulate you too, Sir, on the present charming weather. It really seems as if the smiles of Providence were upon us. Why, Sir, in January, when the Loco Foco Convention met, it was the very worst weather ever seen. It did every thing, he believed, but *thunder*, and that is very unusual in the winter time. And this, Mr. B. said, reminded him of an Anecdote, which, with the permission of the Convention, he would relate. An old friend of his in the mountains, a man of vigorous intellect and iron constitution, who was in the habit of making stump Speeches during the great contest of 1840, having been at several Whig meetings where the weather was uncommonly fine, and at several Loco Foco gatherings, where it rained very hard, commenced one of his harangues thus:—"Brethren, you cannot but perceive that the smiles of Providence are on the Whigs. At such a place, and such a place, (mentioning the Whig meetings) we had beautiful weather; but, at such a place, and such a place (mentioning the Loco Foco meetings) Providence frowned, and the rain fell in torrents. Brethren, this is *ominous*!" So said Mr. B. if *we* draw inferences from the weather, the signs are most *ominous* for our opponents.

I will make one more remark, Mr. President. One of the most valuable results of Conventions, like this, is to bring together those who, by natural obstacles, are too far apart, and we have the pleasure of communing together. We have heard to-day, Sir, assurances of what the East will do in the coming election; let me say a word for the West. Your experience shows, Mr. President, that the battle-cry is always sounded loudest in that part of the State. It is true we have been somewhat mortified in the West, at the political aspect of affairs; but when our friends come to learn, that Hanay is our Watchword—always their first choice—is in the field and on our banner, they will rally as they did in 1840. And what we did then, the whole country knows. We did not count our majorities by fifties, nor by hundreds, but by thousands, and we will do so again. All we need is for every member of this Convention to go home and do his duty. Let every staunch, old-fashioned Whig—every son of the old North State—give the *long* pull and the *strong* pull, urged by the eloquent gentleman from Wake, and all will be well.

Loud calls were here made for Charles Manly, Esq. That gentleman rose and said, that having nothing to say, he thought it best to say *nothing*. When a boy, and under the charge of a Presbyterian Clergyman, who was engaged in "preaching young ideas how to shoot," he had one lesson impressed upon him, which he should never forget. *"Be sure never to begin, until you have something to say, and always leave off when you are done."* Now, said Mr. M. this is applicable, I think, to our Convention. We began, when we had *something* to say, and that having been well said by others, we have done all that it becomes us to do. The best motion that could be made, as it was getting late, would be, he thought, to adjourn, but *he* would not make it.

Mr. Burgwyn called up his Resolution, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, and other Officers, for the able and satisfactory manner, in which they have discharged their duties.

The question on the adoption of the Resolution, having been put to the Convention by the Secretary, it was *unanimously* adopted:

The President (Gen. Dockery) rose to return his thanks. He barely wished to remark, as an evidence of the high sense which he entertained of the honor conferred upon him by the Convention, that though for more than twenty years, he had been laboring to accumulate something for his children, the richest legacy he should be able to bequeath them, would be the distinguished honor of having presided over a Convention, at which John M. Morehead was nominated for Governor, and Harry of the West, for the Presidency. In conclusion, he would bid his brother Delegates an affectionate adieu, recommending union, energy and perseverance.

The Convention was then declared adjourned *sine die*.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A CARD.

The WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE, appointed by the Convention held in this City on the 4th instant, announce to the Whigs of the several Counties of the State, that they held their first meeting on Saturday last, when Richard Hines, Esq was appointed Chairman, and Edmund B. Freeman, Secretary. The Committee is, therefore, now fully organized, and prepared to discharge the duties expected by the Convention; and will be particularly pleased to receive communications upon any subject connected with the operations of the Whig Party in the State. Such communications, in order to avoid confusion and insure prompt attention, should be addressed to *"The Chairman of the Whig Central Committee—Raleigh,"* and, in order to avoid unnecessary expense, should be *post-paid*.

The COMMITTEE would feel themselves culpably negligent of the trust committed to them by the Whigs of the State, if they did not urge upon their friends in every County, to hold meetings, *without delay*, and to appoint County and Precinct Committees of Vigilance according to the Plan recommended in the Report adopted by the Convention—upon the Committees when appointed, to hold stated meetings at least once a week in each Precinct, and once a month, in General Committees, at the Court House of the County—and, upon every Whig, whether belonging to the Committees or not, to use his best endeavors to carry out, in all its parts, the plan of County and local organization approved by the Convention, and to promote the success of the cause dear to our affections, and intimately connected with the best interests of the country.

And the Committee seize this occasion to assure their friends every where, that no exertions of the Committee will be withheld, by which the triumph of the Whig cause can be insured. To this triumph, nothing is necessary but union, mutual confidence and perseverance—nothing, in short, but the glorious spirit of 1840.

By order of the Committee,

RICHARD HINES, *Chairman*.

E. B. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

An extra from the New York Sun announces the arrival at that port on Sunday last of the steamship Great Western, in a passage of less than fifteen days from Bristol, with files of papers to the 2d inst., the day of her sailing. We make the following extracts:

Three special messengers have arrived in the Western; one from the British Government to Lord Ashburton, one from the French Government to the French Minister, and one from the American Minister in London; all in reference, it is supposed, to the right of search.

The news from China is only to the 13th December—no later. The London Journal of Commerce of the 12th states that Sir H. Pottinger had returned from Chusan to Amoy and Hong Kong, where it is said that he purposed waiting until the reinforcements from Europe and India reached the expedition.

The Chinese have been repairing the old and erecting new fortifications, also obstructing the navigation of the river.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of March, there was a division upon the second reading of Sir Robert Peel's Corn Bill. The vote stood for Lord Ebrington's amendment 176, for the second reading 284. Ministerial majority 108.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL PLAN.

In the House of Commons, March 11th, Sir Robert Peel brought forward a new scheme of finance. He shows a deficiency of £10,000,000 in the revenue since 1837. And he proposes, to meet this and support two large wars, one in India and one in China, that a property-tax be levied, terminable in three years, unless otherwise determined by Parliament, at the rate of 7d in the pound, or £2 18s 4d per cent. upon the property and the income of the country, exempting, however, all incomes which do not reach £150 a year.

He proposes a general revision of the tariff laws and modes of taxation, diminishing in some cases and increasing in others, but upon the whole raising the revenue to such a point as to cover all expenses. All funded property, whether belonging to natives or foreigners, to pay the same duty. This tax to continue for three years. There is to be no property tax in Ireland, but a tax on spirits. From some cause or other, the temperance obligation in Ireland has ceased to be effective. There has been an increased consumption of spirits in Ireland from the 5th of July, 1841, to the present. A duty of four shillings a ton on coal ex, outed, whether in British or foreign ships is to be imposed.

The whole of the new taxes which were to go into operation on the 5th of April, 1842, were as follows:

From the income tax,	£3 770,000
From the Irish stamp duty,	160 000
From the Irish spirit duty,	250,000
From the duty on British coal,	200,000
	£4,380,000

Leaving a surplus of £1,800,000 after covering the deficit.

On the other hand, out of 1,200 articles of consumption, he proposed to reduce the duties on 750. The duty on foreign timber, as distinguished from deals, is to be reduced 30s, and for the year ending 5th April 1843, the duty on deals is to be reduced to 35s.

Timber from Canada is to be admitted at a merely nominal duty, i. e. the duty on colonial timber to be 1s. a load, on deals 2s. a load, on laths 3s. a load. Sir Robert did not enter into full particulars of the intended reductions.

Lord Brougham has taken strong ground against the financial policy proposed by Sir R. Peel. Trade continues very much depressed. The cotton market is dull, and the distress which has so long prevailed among the laboring classes is not at all slackened in severity.

The late Marquis of Hertford died worth nearly two millions of money.

The Spectator says the town was shocked by the news that the Earl of Munster, the eldest son of the late King, had committed suicide. He shot himself on the night of the 20th ultimo, at his house in Belgrave Square. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased destroyed himself while laboring under temporary mental derangement. He was in his 48th year.

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 16th ult. in St. James's square, London.

On the 21st ult. the boiler of the steamer Telegraph burst just after the steamer had left Glasgow, and eighteen persons were killed and many wounded by the accident.

FROM INDIA.

The English have been defeated in Affghanistan, having lost six thousand soldiers and most of the invading army. The news, which was brought by the Indian mail of February 1st, will be found embodied in the following comment of the London Times.

"Our contemporaries give a still more disastrous account than we can ourselves yet credit of the fate of our troops at Cabool. Of the assassination of Sir W. Macnaghten, in an interview with Akhbar Khan, the leader of the insurgents, and by the hand of that Chief, there is, unfortunately, no doubt. It is further said the remainder of our 5,400 men set out in despair from Cabool, in the desperate hope of fighting their way 90 miles through a country, in itself almost impassable, under the attacks of an enemy computed at about 40,000. The last authentic European intelligence announced this intended departure; and the native reports, which are said always to precede, by some days, the arrival of our own despatches, went on to say that that departure had taken place, with the result to which, probably, the men themselves had made up their minds—their total destruction.

A letter describes the 44th and Queen's, when "last seen," as reduced to 150, but struggling through the snow still in a body. The hopelessness of such effort would seem only less than the hopelessness of remaining where they were, or than that of preserving their lives by any capitulation. The fate of the envoy, coupled with the bitter demand that they should lay down their arms, leave their women, and so march out, would snow them that they had little choice except between dying with or without arms in their hands.

We cannot, however, yet believe the account which is put forward. It is too terrible. It seems not an event of the English empire in the nineteenth century, but a hideous dream, a horrible tale, when we read of 6,000 men massacred almost in cold blood, a British Envoy treacherously murdered, and sixteen of our country women (as is asserted) carried off by an army of savage enemies, with sickening details, which we could scarcely bear to write; feeling, as we do, that there are those in England to whom such particulars are not, as to ourselves, mere frightful barbarities, a fearful page of history brought nearer, but piercing appeals to their own personal recollections and affections.

FROM THE TIMES OF THURSDAY.

The worst can no longer be doubted of the unhappy troops at Cabool. Accounts have been received in town which can be implicitly relied upon and from which the following is an extract:

On the 18th of January Dr. Brydon staggered into Jellalabad wounded and confused from suffering and fatigue. He relates that our people quitted Cabool under the convention agreed on by Major Pottinger on the 5th instant. The cantonment was immediately occupied by the Affghans, and the English were almost instantly attacked. The march became and continued a constant flight.

At the Khoord Cabool Pass, about ten miles from Cabool, the ladies were sent back, under an escort of some of Ukbar Khan's people, who promised to protect them.

At Tezeen, General Elphinstone and Colonel Shelton were made prisoners. The native troops became disorganized and scattered. At Jagdaluk four hundred of her Majesty's 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganized also, broke, and scattered.

Beyond that the Doctor knows nothing, having with the greatest difficulty preserved his own life. He gives the names of seven officers whom he knows to have fallen. Brigadier Anguetil, Major Ewart, and Lieut. Stuart are among them.

Some stragglers may have escaped, but there is little hope that the main body have been any thing but annihilated.

The Recent Affairs in India.—Official despatches were received at the Board of Control on Thursday morning from Bombay and Calcutta. We regret to state that they fully confirm the melancholy news which we published on the previous day relating to the destruction of the army in Affghanistan. The accounts which have appeared of the dreadful catastrophe, we understand are rather under than overrated. The army in Jellalabad, when the last accounts were sent off, remained secure, and great hopes were entertained that they would be able to maintain their position until such time as reinforcements could be sent to their assistance.

London Standard.

As soon as the English were fairly entangled within the defiles, they were treacherously attacked by the Affghans. They had only twenty rounds of cartridge when they entered the Khoord Cabool pass, and were obliged to charge behind the rocks with the bayonet. The enemy, acquainted with the country, were placed in positions where one man was able to keep his ground against a dozen, and the English were slaughtered in all directions. Without the means of retaliation, and struggling through the snow, they were, according to the accounts, "picked off like snipes," and only a few miserable stragglers reached Jellalabad.

The 78th Highlanders have left for India.

In consequence of the difficulties in India, and the necessity of an increased force there, some of the Canadian regiments are ordered home.

FRANCE.

We regret to learn, from a source entitled to confidence, that the King of the French is laboring under a disease which, to a man of his age, is very alarming. He is said to be affected with dropsy; and, as he is now in his 69th year, a complaint of this kind may justly excite the most serious apprehensions.

NEW YORK, April 19.

It is seldom that a European packet brings more important news than reached us by the Great Western.—The proposed alterations in the British Tariff are highly interesting to us in a commercial point of view, and the "income tax," and the affairs of India deeply interest us indirectly as a Nation. The "income tax" is a war tax—resorted to in time of war.

The proposition to raise this "income tax," which, of course, generally falls upon the rich, though, as men of small salaries and means are affected by it, it also falls upon the poor, indicates great courage upon the part of the minister, who, in this case, comes indirectly in contact with his own friends. It will require the whole energy of his character and the strength of a powerful party to carry it through; but there is hardly a doubt that he will be successful, as he has staked the existence of his administration with its success.

The all success of the British in India indirectly interests us, and not a little too. The British aggressions in Affghan have been so unprovoked and unnecessary, that the British press itself cannot, and do not attempt to justify them. It cannot, therefore, be expected of us to feel any sympathy with the movements of the Indian government. The slaughter of 5,000 British and Sepoys, and of 20,000 Affghans, however, is a terrific slaughter, which interests our feeling less than it ought perhaps, so far removed is the terrible scene of action. But while our humanity is shocked, and we look upon the retribution as just, we cannot but help seeing that these calamities of the British in India, compel the removal of a part of the British cordon of bayonets that environ our frontiers, and then force upon her a disposition to be peaceful through her Minister Extraordinary, who is now negotiating in Washington with our Secretary of State.

This news thus looked at in these points of view is high important to us, and to the whole civilized world, who have reason to be alarmed on account of the overwhelming power of Great Britain, whose unprincipled ambition needs a check.

Private letters from England state there is no mitigation in the distress felt in the manufacturing districts, and no revival of trade, but on the contrary, that things were getting worse instead of better. The activity that is displayed on the Continent in manufactures, and the low price of labor there, had a sensible effect on manufactured goods in England. That the new ministry are about adopting important measures is most certain. The United States are undoubtedly her best customer. That there is a great falling off in the manufactures sent here is most manifest. This suspension of trade falls heavily on the operatives, and the evil is so great it calls loudly for a remedy. That remedy is sought for, and is about to be applied. The present rate of duty on the productions of the United States, with the exception of cotton, amounts nearly to a prohibition. Under these circumstances, the ministry are at no loss to perceive that it Britain takes nothing from the United States, the United States cannot long take the manufactures of England. The only payment that Americans can make is in cotton, and within two years past that has fallen to so low a point, that its proceeds have not been more than half sufficient to pay for the amount of goods purchased. In view of this state of things, the present ministry have proposed very important alterations in her tariff, which must, if adopted, have an important effect on the productions of our country.

These alterations affect articles not heretofore touched, viz:

	Present Duty.	Proposed Duty.
Turpentine	96 cents pr cwt.	22 cents pr cwt.
Tar	28 cents pr bbl.	11 cents pr bbl.
Ashes—Pot & Pearl,	138 cts. pr cwt.	44 cents pr cwt.
Rice	333 cents pr cwt.	111 cents pr cwt.
Clover Seed	444 cents pr cwt.	222 cents pr cwt.
Lard	16 cents pr lb	4 cents pr lb.
Beef & Pork	264 cents	88

It was not only expected that this alteration would take place, but that it would be made on the 5th April. We consider this alteration of very great importance to this country,—much greater than any that might be made in wheat and flour. For the reason, that in wheat and flour we have competitors at the very doors of Great Britain. The moment the sliding scale operates so as to permit the introduction of wheat, that moment the granaries of Poland, Prussia, and other parts in Europe are thrown open, and England is supplied with the staff of life at lower rates than we can furnish wheat at from this country. But in most of the articles enumerated above, there can be no competition of this sort. No part of Europe can furnish the article of rice; on the contrary, they all import that article. No country but Russia and a portion of Sweden can rival us in naval stores, nor in the important articles of lard, beef and pork have we any thing to fear. We recollect the period when many of these articles formed a great portion of our exports, with the addition of lumber, but they have all been cut off one by one, until they have been nearly excluded. Under the present rate of duties, we cannot see why the trade in those articles will not revive. There is no country on earth that can furnish finer beef, pork, or lard, nor, as we believe, at so low rates. If the packers in this county will conform to the English inspection, which can be easily done, by putting 4 pieces in the barrels required, we can successfully compete with the packers of Ireland. In our country, where the grass and pastures are so bottle, extensive, and cheap, we can surely fatten cattle and pork with greater advantage than can be done where land is dear and taxes high. At the present time in this country we have an immense surplus of lard, pork and beef, which is in fact, spoiling on our hands, and which could at a price altogether unprecedented. An open British market would be of great importance.

LIVERPOOL, April 1, 1842.

The cotton market continues extremely inactive, although the prices of the better qualities remain as their comparative scarcity are maintained, while the lower description, of which a large portion of the imports of the United States consists, are pressed upon the market, have a tending decline.

Tobacco.—All ordinary qualities remain in the same dull state, and no material change has taken place in actions since our last have been reported. The better qualities of Virginia Leaf and Virginia and Kentucky strips, without change in value.

Flour in bond during the past month sold at 25s per barrel; the market has, however, been well supplied, and 26s 6d to 27s per barrel are the present prices. At these prices holders are generally willing to sell, and they are encouraged to do so by symptoms of a rise in the averages regulating the duty, and by a hope that the new Corn Law, favorable for the admission of flour at a moderate rate, will soon be passed, and immediately after come into operation.

The importers of Turpentine, anticipating an enhancement of its value in bond, in consequence of the proposed new duty of 1s per cwt. on the 5th April, their stocks at present. That and other articles of American produce, therefore, on which the duties are to be materially reduced bear at present a nominal value.

THE LAST NOTE OF LORD ABERDEEN.

The Great Western brought us the reply of Lord Aberdeen to "the shot" Mr. Stevenson fired into the British camp, when his retreat to the United States. It is improbable, that Mr. Everett has, or has not returned fire, but as to the fact though, we are uninformed.

Lord Aberdeen *renounces* as he has always done, *in the most explicit manner, the right on the part of the British Government to search American vessels in time of peace.*" "The right of search," he says, "except when specially conceded by treaty, is a purely belligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas during peace."

Thus, it appears, that on this, as on the abstract question, the United States cannot pick a quarrel with Great Britain.

Lord Aberdeen says sharply in the close of his letter,—"that with American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension to any more than to enter. Such vessels must be pursued, engaged in it, to enjoy a *monopoly* of the unhallowed trade."

The only point of controversy now are the orders of the British Government, copies of which have been communicated to Mr. Everett, to detain and examine suspicious vessels, and if they prove to be of other than American, to capture them. The particulars of the detention are to be entered upon the Log Books, and forwarded immediately to England.

Great Britain having thus modified her claim, there is no danger of any difficulty springing up from this matter, if her Cruisers conduct in the spirit of Lord Aberdeen's Letter. If they go beyond, the British Government is liable to damages, and must be willing to atone for all just grounds of complaint.—*N. Y. Express.*

Pass it round.—The True Whig, published at Washington, reminds its readers that the party that in the ten years previous to Gen. Jackson's war on our currency system, the number of banks created was 22 with a capital of $8,000,000; *in the next two years*, the number of banks created was 208, with a capital of $58,000,000, that the former banks were generally sound, and the latter have generally proved unsound, and that the Locofocos are now looking down on the very curtain they gave us, bad as it is and are fast reducing it to the condition of no currency at all.

And *pass it round*, we add, that by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the bank bills in circulation in the whole Union in 1816, amounted to

$68,000,000.

This was before the charter of the second U. S. Bank, and when we had been without a national Bank for long years. The charter of the Bank was then granted, with a capital of *the enormous sum of dollars*. Did any explosion follow? Oh no—very far from it. *Fourteen years afterwards*, or in 1830, the whole amount of bank paper in circulation, from all the banks, was

$61,323,898.

Being a DECREASE in fourteen years, while the U. S. Bank was in operation, of nearly *seven millions*.

Well, what next? The President vetoed a bill to recharter the Bank in 1832 and then what followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation had increased to

$149,185,890.

Or an INCREASE, in seven years, of 87 millions. These things are worth looking at. The facts are indisputable.

One thing more.

To show how the speculation fever was set a going and when. As soon as the public deposites were moved, there was a rush for them, and the money was taken to buy western Lots, eastern farms, tracts, &c. and for this purpose money was borrowed of the banks, and new banks were created to make more bank paper to be used in the same way. In 1830, the amount of notes loans of all the banks State and National, was

$200,451,214.

In 1837, a year after the U. S. Bank charter had expired, the loans had increased to the enormous sum of

$525,115,702.

In September of the same year, the banks stopped specie payment.—*Kennebec Journal.*

No more Dictation.—Yesterday evening, at 4, by the Baltimore train of cars, Henry Clay set out on his way home to his farm.

We saw no *lictors*, no *faxces*, no purple, nor none of the signs of terror, which form the usual train of a despotic authority. In the large crowd assembled to witness his unostentatious departure—which sought no such distinction—there were no tokens of exultation, such as usually break out among those relieved of a tyrant's presence; but in their stead, gloom on all faces, rising tears in many eyes, and lips that moved in supplication for the departing friend of the country, whom, in the bitter thought of the moment, pressing on many hearts at once, all fear never to see again.

Washington Independent, April 22.

"The most solemn of birds," says an ancient proverb, "is an owl—the most solemn of fishes, an oyster—the most solemn of beasts, an ass—the most solemn of men, a ditto.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.—It is said that more important Foreign accounts are received in this country than those brought by the Great Western,—relating to the Financial plans of the new British Ministry, the reduction of duties on American produce, and the defeat of the British Army in India. See Foreign head.

LATER.—The Britannia has arrived at Boston with dates to the 5th inst. The disaster experienced by the English troops in India is fully confirmed, and the number killed and perished with cold in the expedition is stated at 13,500.

Another news, and no change in markets.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Walbach having been prevented by ill health from retaining the command of the U. S. Arsenal at this place, Capt. Bradford, under whose direction it was commenced and has been completed, has been reinstated in command, and has returned here from Florida.

The Ratio of representation fixed on in Committee of the Whole, 60,500, it finally adopted, (which is no means certain,) will make the House consist of 250 members, 8 more than at present. North Carolina will be reduced to 10 members, instead of 13, with a fraction of 50,092; South Carolina 7, with a fraction of 40,082, &c.

A Ratio of 59,500 would give North Carolina 11 districts, and increase the House to 254. The other States which would gain by this Ratio are Mississippi, Illinois, and Missouri.

RHODE ISLAND.—The free suffrage party carried the election last week, and had it all their own way, the friends of the existing government not venturing to vote in any way. The whole vote cast was 5,951.

Two days after, the regular election came on, when 7,196 votes were cast, of which the Whig Government officers received a majority of 2,418. Things are now quiet, and all fear of violence is over.

A FEDERAL-DEMOCRAT AND LATITUDINARIAN-STRICT-CONSTRUCTIONIST.—The Charleston Courier has certainly "a right to express" of politics. His old Federalism is suddenly converted into ranting Democracy, to us no more apparent than the somerset which his latitudinarian distortion of the Constitution has cut since 1830.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Journal shows that on the 2d Dec. 1840, Mr. Bynum introduced a resolution or instructions denying the power of Congress to appropriate money to works of Internal Improvement in the States, as a palpable violation of the Constitution, and "remonstrating and solemnly protesting against the exercise by Congress of any power not strictly and expressly granted by the Federal compact." Mr. Henry spoke against this preamble and resolutions, offered a substitute for them, [illegible] and finally voted against the passage.

Now what says the same Mr. Henry in February 1842. See page 2 of his letter of acceptance:—

"I have ever been opposed to a latitudinous construction of the Federal Constitution. I think the Federal Government ought never to assume a doubtful and doubtful power in any case it wanted, to defy the people to give it, after the manner provided in the Constitution itself.

Besides, considering the fatal error of the Federal Convention in having failed in the Convention of 1787 to [illegible] Government to suit its own notions by the subtleties of construction to deduce from it, which the people had not granted. Instead of strengthening the administration of the government, by attaching to it *the confidence of the people*, it rendered it *by exciting their distrust*. Through this dangerous breach [illegible] the greatest ills that ever afflicted this and those other lands we are now visiting. [illegible] reflection and closer observation of mankind, under the numerous lights, [illegible] and practical tests, afforded by [illegible] brought my mind to the conclusion [illegible] that, should the principles of liberty [illegible] GLORIOUS UNION, ever be [illegible] assailed, their refuge will be found [illegible] *the councils of the States*, where their altar [illegible] kept burning in the hearts of the people, [illegible] for them, which is inspired by the daily [illegible] discharge, of the duties of *self-government*."

So different from the allusion to his "manhood," which Mr. Henry was anticipating the production of in the year 1830, and giving his friends the cue to [illegible] *infancy*, as in the case of his Federalism. As to [illegible] *forty* years of age in 1830, it is clear [illegible] there is no resisting such a plea. Our own opinion is that as to politics he is an *infant* still.

We did not think that any one was so simple as to suppose that the Banks, in 1818-19, *instructed* their Attorneys to sue, separately, each individual [illegible] was on a note. We thought that any one with a grain of sense would know that a Board of Bank Directors would scarcely undertake to instruct their Attorney as to the *mode* in which he should perform his duty, or that the Attorney would be likely to submit to such *instructions*. Neither did we suppose that a motive could be imagined why a Bank should desire four suits on a note instead of one. The Bank could only collect its money once. But the Attorney had an interest in making four suits out of each note, for then he got four sets of fees. But it is useless to multiply words. The Banks never gave such *instructions*.

But it is said that other Attorneys besides Mr. Henry brought suits in the same way. Yes, that is true. The Attorney for the old State Bank, and the Attorney for the Cape Fear Branch in this place, did likewise, we are told, and they, too, are leaders of the Locofoco party, dear lovers of the "dear people," like Mr. Henry. We did not name them, because they are both in private life, and we hope will be permitted to remain so. If any other Lawyer brought suits in the same way, we do not know of it. But if they did, there may have been no discrepancy between their professions and their practice. Mr. Henry put the people to this unnecessary and most oppressive tax, and now abuses the Banks, and would lay at their doors the odium of his own extortion.

A FAIR HIT.—Mr. Wise, in a late speech, contended that the character of the House of Representatives had deteriorated, and intimated his intention to retire at the end of his present term. Mr. Sprigg defended the character of the House, but hoped, if it deteriorated, that it would get better after Mr. Wise's withdrawal.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE.—We believe it is now the general impression among business men, that the country has passed the worst state of pecuniary embarrassment, and is now on the mend. The indications are all to that effect, and perhaps they cannot more fully be stated than in the subjoined brief paragraphs from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

"The difficulties which have existed this Spring are passing over. Business within a few days has become tolerably brisk; payments from the country are better; money in the city is plenty; the disasters which were feared and predicted six weeks ago have not happened; and so confidence is recovering strength. The banks may now come out of their shells a little, and they will of course do so, and moneyed men who have been hiding their treasures will be glad to unlock them.

"It has been supposed that it would be difficult for the State of New York and the United States to negotiate the loans which were to come into market together about this time. But it is now satisfactorily ascertained that there will be no trouble about either loan. The national loan is not wanted at present, more than two or three millions of it; and for this, and the whole in fact, there are plenty of bidders. This little loan will be a choice stock among the rich men, and they will soon find there is not a crumb apiece for them all, and will be glad to take New York State bonds, at the very high rate of interest which they bear."

STATE DEBTS.—It is asserted by some of the Locofoco Letter writers from Washington, that the chief object of Lord Ashburton's mission to this country, is, to procure an assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the States. This of course can be nothing more than conjecture; but it strikes us as very likely to be verified. There is no doubt that the English Government would be highly pleased to get the faith of the Nation in place of the faith of the States, since the latter has already proved bad in some instances, and may be so in others. But no concession [illegible] would justify such a step, and no administration could stand the assumption of such a debt. Therefore the settlement of our differences with England is to depend on such a condition, there is no hope.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?—The New York Express, a Whig paper, which, from its moderate tone towards Mr. Tyler, has been supposed to be in favor at the White House, and therefore occasionally to receive information from that quarter, closes an article on the British disaster in India, with the following paragraph:—

"It is more than probable that England occupied with these distant and expensive wars, menaced by France, and in no very quiet position at home, will relax some of her demands on us, *and a recent decision of Lord Aberdeen, in a case very interesting to our nation, which we are not at liberty at present to state, leads to an opinion to this effect.*"

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, in noticing an article relative to the North Carolina Banks, from the Cheraw Gazette, says,—

"The Editor may be assured our Bank will continue the suspension, or refused to pay their debts as long as possible. We have heard it intimated that they intend to resume just before the meeting of the next Legislature, with the hope of thus procuring for their previous misdeeds; but if we should have a Democratic Legislature (of which we think there is little doubt,) these shavings-shops may look out for squalls—they would at least do well to have their houses in order."

Did not the Jeffersonian feel *a little mean*, when he saw, that even before he had uttered this ungenerous and unjust imputation, the Banks had actually resolved to resume on Monday next?

In debt to the Banks.—We have information entitled to credence, that Governor Morehead is largely in debt to the Banks, and we call upon the Observer, who is a Bank Director, and the Raleigh Register, to say whether such is the fact, or not.

North Carolinian.

Lest some one should misconstrue our silence into an admission of the truth of the above, we depart from our custom not to notice the effusions of the North Carolinian, so far as to say, that we know nothing whatever of Gov. Morehead's pecuniary affairs, or indebtedness of any kind. And that if we did, we should scorn to give the Carolinian the information it asks for. We leave such work to those political scavengers who have a fancy for it, and whose highest ambition seems to be to pry into the private affairs of persons who hold them and their scandal in equal contempt.

THE BACK TRACK.—The Globe says, and argues the matter with a good deal of plausibility, that the President and his Cabinet are about to abandon the Exchequer scheme, and give the country an old fashioned National Bank, with the single concession to the "conscientious scruples" of the President, that no Branch shall be established in any State without the previous assent of such State. The Globe founds its opinion upon certain strong communications, addressed to the Whigs in Congress, through the New York Commercial, written, as the Globe says, by Mr. Webster, in which it is declared that there can be no doubt that such a Bank would meet the approbation of the President. The Globe shows also, that the Madisonian has, in a cautious way, endorsed the writer's plan.

We shall not be surprized to find the Globe's anticipations realized, chiefly because we cannot be surprized at any thing Mr. Tyler may do, especially since Mr. Clay is out of the way of deriving any portion of the honor.

FROM FLORIDA.—The house of Mr. Griggs, near San Pedro, was attacked on the 31st ult. and three persons wounded. On the 3d inst. a man and his mule were killed. On the 5th, two negroes were killed and a third wounded. On the 7th a soldier was shot.

Per contra.—On the 15th, three Indians were killed and two children captured.

Mr. Van Buren, accompanied by Ex-Secretary Paulding, has been *lionizing* at Mobile and New Orleans, spending about a week in each place. He has gone up the river, will proceed to Kentucky, on a visit, by invitation, to Mr. Clay at Ashland, and afterwards to Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage. Will the latter permit him to enter the Hermitage from Ashland!

The Hon. Joseph Lawrence, a highly respectable Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died at Washington on Sunday the 17th inst. aged 54.

THE MEDORA.—The number of persons ascertained to have been killed, or wounded so that they have died, by the late terrible steamboat accident at Baltimore, is 28. The number wounded is 10. The number uninjured 15.

The jury of inquest, after hearing evidence, came to the conclusion that the accident was occasioned by raising the steam too high, whether owing to carelessness or tampering with the safety valve, the jury could not say.

Capt. John H. Clack, of the Navy, has been tried by a Court Martial, and dismissed from the service. We have seen no account of his offence.

CONGRESS.

On Monday the 18th, the death of Mr. *Lawrence*, a member of the House from Pennsylvania, was appropriately announced by Mr. Buchanan, in the Senate, and by Mr. Irwin in the House; the usual resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

On Tuesday, the funeral of Mr. Lawrence took place. Consequently neither House sat.

On Wednesday, the Senate was engaged during most of the day on a bill to incorporate an Orphan Asylum in Washington,—the Locofoco members generally opposing the bill.

On Thursday, among many memorials presented, was one by Mr. Buchanan, from—(a society, the existence of which he said he never before heard)—the members of the American Free Produce Association, in which the memorialists state that their consciences are vitally affected by wearing articles produced by slave labor. They ask that the duty be taken off the importation of foreign cotton; and that, if it be not generally done, it be so far done as to enable them to get their cotton clothing free of duty. They ask the same privilege for those who hold similar views to themselves.

Mr. Linn objected to the reception of the memorial; and, on motion, the question of reception was laid on the table.

The day was devoted to unimportant bills, and Executive business.

On Friday, Mr. Mangum, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to authorize the building of certain steamships.

After some unimportant business and an Executive Session the Senate adjourned to Monday.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, after acting on a variety of amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, *passed* the Civil Appropriation Bill, and sent it to the Senate.

After passing a private bill, the House refused to take up the Army Appropriation Bill, and the Exchequer Bill, but went into Committee of the Whole on the Apportionment Bill, and the Ratio reported in the bill, viz: 68,500, was stricken out, and 58,600 substituted.

On Thursday, Mr. Briggs made a second ineffectual effort to procure the adoption of a resolution to call on the President for the report of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House. [This report has been made to the President, but he still retains it, and his "peculiar friends" in Congress, united with the Locos, manage to prevent its being called for.

Nearly the whole day was devoted to the Apportionment Bill. A long debate took place, in which the arguments in favor of a small House were urged by Messrs. Thompson of Indiana, Underwood, and Wise, who contended that the character of the House, its competency to transact business, and economy, would all be consulted by reducing the number of members. On the other hand, Messrs. C. Brown, Holmes, Pope, Davis and Sprigg, contended that in a numerous body there would be less danger of Executive dictation, and of corruption, fewer talking men, more forms and mechanics; and the objection on the score of economy might be obviated by reducing the pay to $4 a day, and abolishing the franking privilege, &c. After the close of the debate, the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote on the various numbers proposed, (about 30,) beginning at the highest, 141 000, which would make a House of about 300 members. Every number was rejected down to 60 500, which was adopted, 84 to 66. And the House adjourned.

On Friday, a large portion of the day was devoted to a motion by Mr. Botts to strike out from the Journal of the day before, all mention of some disrespectful resolutions from Ohio in relation to Mr. Giddings. The motion was finally agreed to, 98 to 75.

Some 20 or 30 private bills were then acted on.

TEXAS.—Nothing new from Texas or Mexico, except the capture of a Mexican schr. by Com. Moore of the Texan Navy, in sight of the harbor and castle of Vera Cruz.

Anderson Mitchell, Esq. the Whig Representative elect from the Surry District, *vice* Lewis Williams, dec'd, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Washington, to take his seat.—*Raleigh Register.*

Sudden Death.—Mr. Ransom Hinton, of this county, was fishing on Thursday last, in a Canoe, at Shanck's Mills, when he exclaimed to a companion in the Canoe with him, "Oh!" as if about to say something, but immediately fell back and almost instantly expired.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON, April 21.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that an offer has been made to the Government, at par, and on otherwise favorable terms, for a considerable part of the U. S. Loan lately authorized by an act of Congress.

National Intelligencer.

That veteran Whig, Gen. J. O'K. Williams, is announced as a Candidate for the Senatorial District of Beaufort and Hyde.

A CHAPTER ON ICE—ICE-HOUSES—HENS AND HEN COOPS.

We noticed some time ago the unblushing impudence, the reckless temerity, the hopelessly hardened wickedness of his present excellency John M. Morehead in building an ice house and chicken coop. As to the fact of the erection of these two abominations, there is no room for doubt. A very critical examination has been made by many "highly respectable" gentlemen, and has been published to the world. They have caused a fearful cackling among the Loco Foco hens from Maine to Georgia, and the whole country is in an uproar. As to the hen coop, what can be more undemocratic, anti-agrarian? Why, it is in effect drawing the line of distinction between *meum* and *tuum* and is in fact a declaration of the rights of property. And has it come to this, that every man's property is not public property, and especially every man's hen-roost? What! shall it be allowed a man in this free and democratic country to cage his hens for his own use? Are we not to be allowed to rob our neighbor's roosts with impunity? Down with Morehead! let every demagogue cry: down with the ice-house! be the watch-word of every hot-headed and brainless editor: down with the chicken coop! be the battle slogan of all good Loco Focos. Let them go forth to the contest with these glorious principles on their banner, "No More-head, no ice, no brains, no moderation; heat, fury, blinded rage, free hen roosts and Henry forever!" Let this be "the watch word and the cry," and if they don't prevail, it will not be for the want of brainless dupes and anti-hen coop principles.—*Oxford Mercury.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING.

At a respectable Whig meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county, at Lawrenceville, on Saturday the 16th instant, on motion of Nelson Harris, Esq., O. Wylie, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and John A. Lilly and Thomas Williams were appointed Secretaries.

After a brief explanation of the objects of the meeting from the Chair, Dr. John H. Montgomery offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we propose to meet the Whigs of Moore and Stanly counties, on the 7th day of May next, at the house of Harbert Spencer, in Moore county, and confer with them for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to represent this Senatorial District at the next Session of the General Assembly of this State.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint three persons from each Captain's District to represent this county at the said meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz:—Dr. Joseph Ewing, Martin Rush, John E. Chambers, L. Simmons, C. J. Cochran, David Bruton, Spencer Hallum, Esq., John Allen, Elijah Suggs, Esq., Col. A. H. Sanders, George Coggin, N. P. Harris, Esq., Capt. Zebedee Russel, B. W. Simmons, Esq., Wilson T. Bruton, S. H. Christian, Esq., Thos. Williams, S. V. Simmons, and E. G. L. Barringer, Esq.

On motion of Thos. Pemberton, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be transmitted to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that they be published.

On motion of Dr. John H. Montgomery, the meeting adjourned.

OLIVER WYLIE, *Chairman.*

JOHN A. LILLY, THOMAS WILLIAMS, *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHATHAM COUNTY, April 18, 1842.

Mr. Hub—Sir: Having visited the Kelvin School in this vicinity during the recent examination, I think it but due to candour to state that the exercises, during that interesting period, were of a character highly creditable to the Ladies who conduct the School. There were about thirty Scholars examined upon the occasion I have reference to. The higher classes exhibited an accuracy of knowledge in answers to questions propounded in chemistry, not surpassed by any School in the State of the same character. Those examined upon French, read that Court language with facility. To witness conversation between the instructress, Miss Smith, and her pupils, in French, in the wilds of the North Carolina mountains, was indeed a rare exhibition. It carried me to the Crescent City of our country, and I fancied I moved along *Esplanade* or *Chartres* streets.

Mrs. Hardin, under whose supervision this School has been kept up for years, and who has been known as an instructress favorably to the North Carolina public, also examined the young Ladies, upon other branches of education, and fully sustained her well earned reputation as a teacher. The situation of this School as to location, being in that beautiful and healthy region of country between the bleak winds of the mountain country and the monotonous plains of the long leaf pine, renders it one of the most suitable situations for a School of this kind in North Carolina; and I hesitate not to recommend it to the citizens of the State as combining all the requisites necessary to develope the intellectual and physical strength of those beautiful creatures destined to be the matrons of the land, when you and I shall have passed from these scenes.

A LOOKER ON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE LADIES OF FAYETTEVILLE.

I have been at hard work for the last thirty years, hoping that after a while I could save money enough to justify me in taking a wife. I have tried farming, I have tried merchandizing, I have tried the brokerage business, and every other honest means to make money; but times are so hard, and girls are so proud, that I am afraid to take the responsibility."

But I have at last fallen on a scheme that I think will be the very yarn itself; and it is this: I will put myself up as a prize in a lottery, on condition that Four Thousand Tickets can be disposed of at Five Dollars each, the Tickets to be drawn until the *Prize* is out. I will give the lady one-half the proceeds of the lottery, (or in other words Ten Thousand Dollars) if, after mature deliberation, she is convinced *that the Prize will not answer*. All persons wishing to take a chance, will be so good as to send their names, with the money, to the Court House, on Monday of Superior Court. No lady over forty-five years of age will be allowed to subscribe, and all under that age must be in good health and not the least deformed. As to my own person, I am about four foot six, with a down cast look, sandy coloured hair, and a little inclined to be bald, but extremely pleasant in conversation, and at a distance might be taken for a gentleman of considerable wealth, or one distinguished for talent or skilled in war; not a regular member of the Temperance Society, but seldom drink unless invited by a friend. For farther particulars you must apply in person.

April 15, 1842.

[We omit the signature as it purports to be a real name.]

The Annual visitation of Bishop Ives, of the Diocess of North Carolina, to the Parish of St. James in this town, has been made within the past week. On Saturday night he administered the impressive rite of confirmation to twenty eight persons, sixteen white and twelve colored.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FACTORUM!

That accurate and imaginative genius that has been for the last dozen years manufacturing "*Fax for the Peepil*," is at present abroad in the land, exhibiting some of the most astonishing specimens of skill. This genius has been abundantly infused into the columns of certain locofoco prints of the State, and "facts" are produced so fast that you can scarcely *believe* them.—The Fayetteville "North Carolinian" arrays its "Facts for the Public" in ranks, and numbers them. We were a good deal amused at the figure a couple of these "facts" cut in the last Carolinian. Here they are:

"Fact No. 14. That Gov. Morehead employed certain favorites of his to do a job in the Capitol, and paid them nearly $700 for it, when the workmen in Raleigh had offered to do it at $472. [It is but justice to say, that this fact is not, as yet, satisfactorily proved. The Standard has called upon the Register to give the facts in the case, should the above not be correct. So that if it turns out not to be a fact we will retract it.]

"Fact No. 16. That Gov. Morehead paid $300 for the erection of an Ice House; $72 for 12 dozen towels, and for a French bedstead $125!! [The same condition that is affixed to fact 14 is affixed to this.]"

These "facts" have *tails* to them. *Without* their tails the writer feared he could not establish them as facts. So the fact is, they are not facts, as here exhibited; and we guess the materials can never be wrought into creditable facts, notwithstanding the consummate skill of the workmen.

Greensborough Patriot.

Visitation of American Vessels.—The Salem Gazette says that Capt. Conway, of brig Mermaid, which arrived yesterday at that port, last from Rio Grande, was boarded twice on the coast of Africa, from H. B. M. brig Brisk. He was treated, on both occasions, with great civility by the boarding officer, and no attempt was made to *search* his vessel. The officer would not even enter the cabin, without a particular invitation. Captain C. was informed by British officers at St. Helena, that their government had given precise orders to abstain from proceedings of an offensive nature, such as the removal of hatches, and similar proceedings, which have been complained of heretofore. Even in the British colony of St. Helena, public opinion was strongly expressed against the former seizure of the barque Jones of Salem.

This accords with the spirit of Lord Aberdeen's instructions, and the visitation seems to have given no offence.

French and English Steamers.—The French, we learn by the last arrivals, are making the most extraordinary efforts to construct steamers of war as an offset to the British steamers. It is a fact, but hardly noticed as yet though, that the adoption of this new mode of warfare, exposes Great Britain to invasion more than ever from the overwhelming military power of France. If Napoleon in his day, had our steamers, invasion would not have been an idle threat, as then he would have been able to command the winds and waves, and select the points of attack.

Maine—The Boundary Question.—The Portland Argus, which is the official organ of Gov. Fairfield, in confirmation of the important rumor we gave yesterday, says: "It is now pretty generally understood in this quarter that Mr. Webster has written to Gov. Fairfield, requesting him to call forthwith an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of appointing commissioners to treat with Lord Ashburton and the General Government on the north eastern boundary question. It is also understood that Gov. Davis of Massachusetts has been written to on the same subject, and for the same purpose."—*New York Express.*

Tight Lacing and Tippling—The young men of Lancaster, Pa., recently formed a society for the suppression of tight lacing; whereupon the young ladies turned round and established an association against tippling.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday last, Mrs. ANN JENKINS, wife of Mr. James Jenkins, and daughter of Duncan McLeran, deceased.

In Orange County, on Wednesday last, very suddenly, MICHAEL HOLT, Esq. one of the most respectable citizens of that County, and formerly for many years a member of the State Legislature.

In Chatham County, a few days ago, after a lingering illness, Mrs. DISMUKES, the aged relict of the late Major George Dismukes.

At the residence of his Son, William Henshaw, in Chatham county, on the 15th inst., BENJAMIN HENSHAW, in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

Also, at his residence in Chatham county, on the 18th instant, JOSIAH LAMB, aged about forty-seven or forty-eight years.

In Clark county, Miss., Major JOHN FENTON, a soldier of the Revolution, and without doubt, the last one of the Life Guard of Gen. Washington!

Departed this life, of asthma and dropsy of the chest, in Kemper county, Mississippi, on the 12th February last, Rev. MARTIN D. CRAWFORD, in the 63d year of his age, after a painful and lingering illness of several months. The deceased was born in the county of Richmond, N. C. and resided near Rockingham up to the time of his removal to the South West, which took place about 3 years since. Early in life he became a convert to the truths and saving efficacy of the Christian Religion, attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in its infancy among us, and on his arrival to the age of manhood, he took upon himself the arduous and highly responsible duties of a Ministerial life. At this period, he had but few coadjutors in the great work of spreading Scriptural truth and holiness; indeed, so few were the laborers in this untried and then almost unexplored field of usefulness, that he may be termed emphatically the pioneer of Methodism in the Pee Dee country. And well indeed was he adapted to the work to which Providence called him. To a disposition naturally mild, and to a manner always modest and unassuming, he added the graces of that religion whose fruits are meekness, gentleness, and love. His style of preaching was plain, practical, and persuasive, and flowed as smoothly and gently as the silent stream, whose noiseless waters gliding softly on, carry in their course whatever comes within their influence. There was in his very manner and appearance so much evidence of candor and sincerity, that no one could doubt the depth or genuineness of his piety; and although an auditor might differ with him in matters of doctrine, as all men will differ, yet we venture the affirmation, that no serious and attentive hearer ever left the house of worship where he ministered without profit, or with any other feeling than those of the highest respect for the speaker,—for his whole life was a strict commentary on the principles he professed and the doctrines he taught from the sacred desk. He delighted to dwell, both in his public discourses and his fireside conversations, on the peculiar adaptation of the christian religion to elevate the social condition and increase the happiness of the human family; and often has the author of this communication heard him affirm, with the glowing warmth of a deep conviction, that if this were the only argument in favor of christianity, he would be a christian; and if there were no hereafter—no future rewards and punishments—the honors and emoluments of the world could not induce him to forsake the religion of his youth."

That his labors were eminently successful none can doubt. The seed which he sowed are now germinating and bearing fruit to the honor and glory of his heavenly master.

Having finished the work assigned him on earth, he has been gathered home to his fathers, to receive the welcome approbation of *well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.* Let us imitate the bright example he has left, and emulate the virtues which adorned his character, that we also may be partakers with him of a blissful immortality. PHILOS.

Wadesborough, N. C., April 22, 1842.

☞ The Southern Christian Advocate will please copy.

FOR SALE.

THAT large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row, foot of Haymount, known as the residence of the late John M. Dobbin. Also, a capital Garden Lot in the rear of the same. Terms will be favorable. For particulars, apply to

J. C. DOBBIN, Ex'r.

April 26, 1842. 99-tf.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 21, Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for Henry Branson, B. Rose, J. & J. Kyle, D. McLaurin, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, W. F. Kirkpatrick, E. W. Wilkings, D. Shaw, [illegible] C. Benbow, and John D. Starr, of this place; for Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury; Cox, Bell & Co., Cress & Boger, J. & W. Murphy, J. Hendricks, Scott & McAdoo, Peter Evans, J. D. Fowler, W. S. Hill, J. T. Taylor, J. W. Lindsay, [illegible] J. W. Sparrow, O. W. Brown, [illegible] A. Hunt, and R. A. King, of the interior.

Also, April 22, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Flora Boy in tow, with Goods for E. J. Hale, Dr. [illegible] son, Hall & Johnson, E. Fuller, James Lloyd, Sen., Tillinghast, D. A. Hay, C. T. Haigh, H. L. [illegible] T. S. Lutterloh, John McArn, P. Taylor, A. Jervay, Boon & Breece, and Geo. McMillan, of this place, and for Joshua Stanly & Co., Young & Bailey, D. Freeman & Son, T. Falls, Wiseman, Brail & Co., C. Saunders, Mouse & Maffitt, J. Ingram, Jesse Hussey, Thomas Caldwell & Co., J. Mack Rains, Reed, J. C. & J. H. Blum, Robert Foster, John Worth, and E. Ickels & Douthit, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 23, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat B. Rush in tow, with Cotton, Tobacco, Yarn, Domestic, and Pig Lead, for C. P. Haigh, C. R. Jones, Hall & Johnson, A. W. Steel, Cook & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.—Br. Schr. Manchester from Harbor Island. 16.—Schrs. Ontario from St. Thomas, Peter H. Fields from Philadelphia, Chas. E. Foster from New York, Fanhazon from Newbern, N. C.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.—Schr. Lucy & Margaret for Fall River, Mass. 14.—Schr. James & Samuel for New York. 15.—Brig Tecumseh for Providence, R. I. 18.—Brig Lewellyn for Gaudaloupe; Schrs. Norway for Martinique, Borneo for New Orleans, A. P. Thorn for New York. 19.—Brig N. F. Frothingham for Gaudaloupe.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 27.

Brandy, peach,	45		Lead, bar,	7 a	8
Ditto, apple,	33 a	36	Mackerel,		none,
Bacon,	5 a	6	Molasses,	20 a	25
Beeswax,	27 a	28	Oats,		40
Butter,	12½ a	15	Oil, Linseed,		8
Bale Rope,	8 a	10	Nails, cut,	6 a	6
Coffee,	10 a	12	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton,	5 a	7½	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a	25	Sugar, brown,	7 a	10
Corn,	55 a	60	Lump,	14	
Copperas,	3½ a	4	Loaf,	15 a	18
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	60	
Flour,	$6 a $7	25	Sack,	$2 a	2½
Feathers,	35 a	40	Tallow,	10 a	10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1	10	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4 a	5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a	3½
dry,	12½ a	14	Wheat,	$1 a $1	12
Iron,	5 a	5½	Whiskey,	28 a	30
Lard,	6	7	Wool,	15 a	20
Lime,	$1½				

DOMESTICS.

1-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,	7½ cts.	per yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,	5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)		7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10.			14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 20.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50 Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 10 00 Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 52 a 55; Salt, coarse 22 a 25, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—The highest rate at present for Turpentine is 2 18, at which a large quantity has been sold lately. Tar is going at 1 08, very readily.

Lumber.—Our quoted rates are nominal, their having been no sales since our last week's report.

Timber.—A few transactions at 4 to 6 dollars.

Bacon.—No change in the price of the article, 5 to 7½ cents are the extremes of prices.

Corn.—The market is well supplied at the moment, and the price has come down. We now quote 55 to 60. There is some afloat.

Rice.—Sales at 2¾.

CHERAW MARKET—April 19.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Cotton 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8¼; Corn 50 a 56; Flour 6 00 a 6 75; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Common Schools.

AT March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the following Gentlemen, viz: Dr. John McKay, Silas Douglas, Wm. T. Smith, Archibald Holmes, Colin McRae, Wm. McMillan, Alex'r. Murchison, Dan'l. McLeod, Warren Winslow, and Henry Elliot, were elected superintendants of Common Schools in said County. They are hereby notified of their election, and requested to meet at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, on Wednesday the 11th day of May next, to organize.

HENRY ELLIOT, *Chairman.*

April 26, 1842. 99-2w

Large and Valuable Sale of DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION,

On a credit of 3, 4, and 6 months, for approved Notes endorsed and payable at Bank.

THE GOODS are fresh imported, a part is received and the remainder expected before the day of Sale, which is fixed for

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1842,

Consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Gambroons, Russia Drillings, French Linens, Rowan Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Drab-de-te, Granderills, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Printed Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Book Muslins, Jaconet Muslin, Plaid Muslins, Muslin-de-Lains, a great variety of Fancy Prints, bleached Shirtings, Brown Sheetings, Fur Hats, Palm leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets, Hoods a general assortment of Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

WILLKINGS, *Auctioneer.*

April 26, 1842. 99-3w

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce. Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 21, 1842. 99tf

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE

March 1, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell low for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LILLY & CO.

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening at the Old Stand of NORTH & STOW, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Fur Plugs,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving a large and well WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 ——— Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java do.
10 bbls. Port Wine,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf SUGAR,
10 qr. and eighth Pipes Cognac,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Chairs,
15 ——— Painted Windsor do.
1000 lbs. Spun Cotton,
100 ——— Candles,
50 kegs Lard,
50 ——— Butter,
50 ——— Pork, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10 and 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Fig Blue, Vises, Anvils and Bellows, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or exchanged for Tar, Turpentine and Cotton, on the usual terms.

Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for subscription to the Carolina Hops, at the highest market prices.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 63tf

N. B. Our attention will constantly continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, receiving Produce of all kinds, and the sale of Cotton for shipment, as for years past; to which we would call the attention of all of our customers.

C. J. & R. M. O.

CAROLINA HOPS.

25 DOZEN WELL DRIED HOPS, for sale by
S. & G. ELLIS & CO.

April 2, 1842. 59tf

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having established himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, and connected with the purchase of

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENCY,

For transacting all business entrusted to him at this place, except the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

He has, for the last two years, been engaged in this capacity, and has been successful, as he flatters himself, to the entire satisfaction of those with whom he has had dealings. As all those who are indebted to him for the past year, will please call and settle their accounts, and for the future, however small the amount, he requests that he shall not be forgotten in the distribution of favors for such services.

He hopes, by prompt attention to the interests of those who may favor him with their business, to merit a share of their patronage, and a reasonable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at the store of Messrs. Wright & Harding, on Mr. Dickinson's wharf, where he will receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c.

J. BAYLIS.

Wilmington, N. C., 1842. 56-3m

REFERENCES:

Gov. E. B. Dudley, } Wilmington.
Gen. James Owen, }
Gen. A. McRae, } Fayetteville.
A. Borden, Esq. }
James S. Battle, } Rocky Mount.
Bennett Bunn, }
Weston & Harrison, } Raleigh.
W. & A. Gales, }
Rev. David Thompson, Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. James M. Pendleton, Fayetteville.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. TROOP, ——— Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. TROOP, W. Sooy, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all first sailing copper-fastened vessels, well adapted to the trade, and will be commanded by men of experience, and will execute it on the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OSBORN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 69tf.

BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of ruling* in the best manner with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary work bound in *Calf* or *Sheepskin*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or *plain style*, also to business men, the ruling and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 29, 1841. 48-tf.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco neatly put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few *doors* South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Malaga London Particular, Tenerife, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. BUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1300 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
10 do. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 ——— Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
25 ——— Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, viz Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
100 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Tenerife, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN BUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission line and Country Produce trade, and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here to sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.

Wilmington, July 23, 1842. 91tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NOS. 8 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, also, heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 12, 1841. 71tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

December 6, 1841. 79tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.

March 8, 1842.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Bombozines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 13, 1842. 97-10w

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS! —My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1835. 58tf

Charles O'Malley---Complete.

JUST received. Also Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

D. W. DRINKWO

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located house in on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also Dye Carpets, Comb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colours, warranted, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Superior Court, March Term, 1842.

John M. Allen vs. George Collay.

Original Attachment, levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House at or near Eben Heartnes', on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered according to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, E. F. Lilly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of our Independence.

95] E. F. LILLY, *C. S. C.*

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2 500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells re-cast.

Fayetteville, October 29. 69tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

NEW CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To collect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 86-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Lon. Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

December 13, 1841.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Eggleston & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 130f

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 19, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jos. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are required to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.

February 1, 1842.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES, among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*

December 13, 1841. 80tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.

March 8, 1842. 92tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Stiffes for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven year head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyacks, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

The Sale of the Lots at Albemarle, the Seat of Justice of Stanly County, North Carolina, will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1842, on the premises, and continue from day to day until all the Lots are sold.

The Lots will be sold on a credit of twelve months; bond with approved security will be required. It probably behooves us, as Commissioners, to say something in favor of the location, for the benefit of those who live at a distance. We can say to all such, in the language of truth, that the Town of Albemarle is laid off on a most admirable plan for a County Town,—located in a high and beautiful section of country, and unsurpassed by any place in the State for health. We honestly recommend it to the consideration of Merchants, Mechanics, &c., as holding out more inducements to industry and enterprise, with a due proportion of economy, than any town in this region.

Paper and mushroom towns have had their day in all parts; a system (if so it may be called,) in every way repugnant to the moral sense. Persons at a distance may rest assured, that the charge of Humbug cannot consistently be brought by any disinterested man whatever against the claims of Albemarle,—it being the permanent Seat of Justice for Stanly County, its beautiful site, healthy location, its prospects of good society and Schools, &c., all combined, we think should induce every man, whose circumstances or inclination should prompt to live a town life, to attend the Sale.

JAMES ALLEN,
WM. SWEARINGEN,
PARHAM KIRK,
RICH'D STOKER,
DANIEL PALMER,
MATHIAS MOOSE,
JOHN LITTLE,
JACOB EFORD,
E. W. DAVIS,
Commiss'ioners.

April 8 1842. 97-5wks.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 13, 1841. 49-1Y

LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of Land which lies in Bladen County, 25 miles from Fayetteville, 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared—the whole well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. 200 acres of back Land not far from the River, well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. This is the description of the Land given by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL.

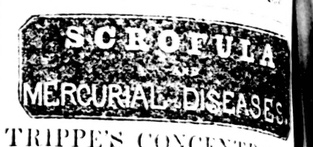
February 7, 1842. Near Fayetteville.

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do. do.
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Fby 14, 1842.



TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA.

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process with which it is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the most notable of the most approved species of sarsaparilla.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested by practice in the successful treatment of the following of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended after other remedies in medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used with effect. A number of cases of extensive Scrofula and affections of the bones, as simple Sore in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been manently cured by its use in future months, when any other treatment, except the most approved preparations to the parts diseased. A few bottles, in similar cases, will prove the importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful in cases of such where that medicine has been exhibited in its scrofulous habits, or in the cure of mercurial case. It is admirably calculated to search and remove all disease from the body, and restore the health and vigour of the constitution, and may be used with safety and advantage when the system is enfeebled. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove a safe security against secondary diseases arising from excess, will effect a perfect cure, after repeated doses of calomel or five or eight grains of sarsaparilla, and mourning over broken bones, bruises, and the use of it is recommended.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALS TRIPPE at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale Agents for J. & J. ELLIS, General Agents, No. 96 and 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 95tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is a sure safeguard in the most valuable of diseases, viz. impurities of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism. They cure Dysentery and Gastrical Costiveness. They will cure all the differently opposite diseases. Further they cleanse and purify the blood; provided however, nature is not gone beyond all human assistance. Strange as it may seem, this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it was introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are No. 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, no *Druggists* are *Agents* for the sale of Brandreth's Pills.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL McGAN.

May 5, 1841. 45tf

TO THE AFFLICTED

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as it is known, stands unrivaled in use for the above named complaints, and used according to the directions. It is disposed to make trial of it, use it from three to four weeks, but without the omission of even one week. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a test of its efficacy. Numerous cases of surprising cures of the most confirmed consumptives, in the various stages of the disease, in which the patients, to all appearance were on the verge of the grave. In most cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by a miracle, the patient has been restored to health and vigour. Under similar circumstances two thousand persons of long standing, and even in fully developed cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing remedy, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions, and in cases of consumption, and coughs, there is no article that can more surely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is overcome, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is obstructed perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the matter is thrown off through the skin returns. This restores the proper natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the system than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the stomach, causing an additional quantity of water to operate at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is more an excellent restorative of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects inveterate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to itself, would surely destroy.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office